THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY; FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOLUME XI.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 11, 1841. [NUMBER 20.

J. ASHLEY, Editor.
W. B. Wiseman, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS!

The Journal will be furnished at $2 50 cts if paid in advance—Three Dollars if not paid within three months. And Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (18 lines or less, this sized type,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1841.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
11 Thursday,	6 41	5 19	
12 Friday,	6 40	5 20	For February, 1841.
13 Saturday,	6 39	5 21	h. m.
14 Sunday,	6 38	5 22	Full 5 3 31 evening.
15 Monday,	6 37	5 23	Last 13 1 2 morn.
16 Tuesday,	6 36	5 24	New 21 5 48 morn.
17 Wednesday,	6 35	5 25	First 28 2 22 aft'n.

WM. RANNEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he will execute PORTRAITS in oil, of all sizes. Likenesses warranted at moderate terms. He can be seen by application at the house of Mr. Skinner.

Feb. 1, 1841. 19tf

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS,

WHOLESALE.

DICK & HOLMES

HAVE now in store 300 Bales and Cases of Brown and Bleached GOODS, of the most popular brands, with an extensive supply of Printed and Stripe GOODS, also, a large and general assortment of all the leading staple articles necessary to make up a complete Stock for the most extensive Country Store.

As agents for several Manufacturers, we are constantly supplied by direct importation, with a general assortment of

Woollens, Cottons, Linens, Hosiery,

SILK & Cotton Umbrellas, &c.,

all of which we offer at our usual low prices, for Cash or Notes with Town Acceptances.

DICK & HOLMES.
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,
No. 17 Vendue Range,
Charleston S. C.
Jan. 23, 1841. 23t

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg county and all others interested, are hereby notified that the next Term of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County will be opened and held on the 4th Monday of February, and continue for one week and no longer. Suitors, Jurors, Witnesses and Officers will attend accordingly.

T. K. ALEXANDER, Sh'ff.
Jan. 28, 1841. 19t

NOTICE.

FOREWARN all persons from trading for a Note of hand, said to be executed by me to A. H. Maxwell, for three hundred and fifty dollars. I have never seen the note to the date I do not know, as I have never to my knowledge seen or signed said note, I am determined not to pay it unless compelled to do so by law.

JOHN RODGERS.
Jan. 25, 1841. 4w

NOTICE.

THE firm of Springs & Shankle is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern by Book Account will please come forward and close them immediately either by Cash or Note. Wm. F. Ares will attend at closing the books at their old stand.

ANDREW SPRINGS.
A. J. SHANKLE.
Concord, Jan. 19, 1841. 18tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Wm. Flinn, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle immediately, or the same will be put in suit for collection. Those having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Administrator with the Will annexed.
Jan. 25, 1841. 18tf

NOTICE.

WILL sell at the late residence of Daniel McAuley, dec'd., on Tuesday, the 23d of February next,

One Negro Boy,

between 20 and 25 years old.

5 or 6 Head of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS.

and many other articles too tedious to mention.—Terms of sale, twelve months' credit, the purchaser giving bond and security.

DAVID A. CALDWELL,
Administrator with the Will annexed.
Jan. 23, 1840. 21t

☞ All persons having claims against the estate will please present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to come forward without delay and settle their accounts and save cost.

D. A. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

☞ To the Public.

ALL persons are forewarned against contracting with George Patton, sen'r. hereafter for Lumber, at my Saw Mill on Little Sugar Creek, except by the consent of Harriet McKee who is my sole agent for taking in bills and selling Lumber.

STEPHEN PETTUS.
Jan. 27, 1841. 18tf

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a large supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW JAIL

TO BUILD.

THE subscribers will receive sealed proposals for building a JAIL in the town of Concord, until the 22d day of March next, at which time they will close the contract. The building is to be of Brick on a stone foundation, 45 feet long, 35 feet broad, and three stories high. The walls to be put up and the building covered in by the 15th of November next, and the contract completed by the 15th November, 1842. The contractor can receive the proceeds of the Tax for 1840 by the 15th October next, which amounts to about $1,500, and $2500 annually until the whole is paid. Bond with approved security will be required of the contractor.

Any person wishing to contract for the same, can see the plan and specifications of the building by applying to either of the undersigned at Concord.

L. H. KRIMMINGER,
WM. BARRINGER,
R. W. ALLISON,
} Commissioners.

Concord, Cabarrus county,
Jan. 26, 1841. 4w

☞ The Carolina Watchman and Whig Banner will advertise until 15th March, and forward acct.

NOTICE.

I, AS TRUSTEE of Henry S. Gorman, am authorized by him to make sale of all the property specified in the trust, except the land, on the 15th of February next, being the Tuesday of the February Court. The sale to continue from day to day, until all the property is sold. The property above mentioned consists of

One Negro Boy,

said to be a very good Plasterer,

1 Negro Woman,

Two Fine Blooded Colts,

One Wagon and Carryall,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

All his stock of CATTLE AND HOGS,

Farming Utensils,
Corn, Fodder and Hay,

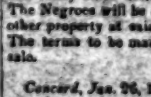
and many other articles too tedious to mention. The Negroes will be sold at the Court House, the other property at said Gorman's dwelling house. The terms to be made known upon the day of sale.

J. F. PHIFER, Trustee.
Concord, Jan. 26, 1841. 4w

For Sale,

A VALUABLE COOK—brought up to the business. Also a Seamstress accustomed to house work of any kind, knitting, &c.

Apply to D. R. DUNLAP.
Charlotte, Jan. 19, 1841. 21



The subscriber must pay his debts—he therefore calls upon those indebted to him to pay up, and in order that there may be no excuse, he agrees to receive any kind of produce that can be converted into money, at the market price. Those who do not avail themselves of these advantages, will be called on by an officer after February Court, without respect to persons.

D. R. DUNLAP.

A CARD.

DR. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte; where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His Shop is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

Jan. 12, 1841.

FOR CASH ONLY.

Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting

Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 42tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE!

A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Ashville, N. C.

EDITED BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest: the subscriber therefore, in obedience to the wishes of the Convention proceeds to issue this prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

FRIENDS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, or grocery, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention will make it necessary that a very large subscription be had before the publication of it can be justified.

Should the subscription be deemed sufficient, the first number will be issued early in January next.

TERMS.

THE WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE will be published on a medium sheet in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at the very low price of FIFTY CENTS a copy. Where single copies are taken the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers and all Ministers of the gospel are authorized agents.

All papers friendly to the cause, will please give the above a few insertions.

Asheville N. C., Oct. 30, 1840.

E. H. ANDREWS,
DENTIST,

WOULD inform the public generally, that he has returned again to Charlotte. This place he now considers as his residence, which he hopes will give satisfaction to those that he has operated upon in his past practice; and those that may call hereafter will have an opportunity always of returning upon him if their work should prove bad. This should not be overlooked that he warrants all his work, and considers himself bound for any that may fail on the account of unfaithfulness in the operation.

He expects to visit occasionally the surrounding Towns and Villages. When absent he will always make it known through the papers.

☞ All Orders left with Col. M. W. Alexander, or sent to the Post Office at this place, will be attended to promptly,

Room at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel.
Jan. 20, 1841. 17tf

Mrs. MARY PORTER,
Milliner & Mantua-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY returns her thanks to her friends, for the liberal encouragement she has received. She is still prepared to accommodate her friends; and in addition to her business she has purchased, and will continue to keep on hand, an assortment of

Silks, Satins, Muslins, Muslin de lains, Ginghams & Calicos,

suitable for Ladies Dresses, which she is prepared to make up to order. Also, she intends to keep on hand a handsome assortment of

Ladies Cloaks.

She will also have a supply of SILK BONNETS from $1 to $5.

Those indebted to her for work are requested to settle either by CASH or Note, by the 1st of March. Cash would be preferred, as she wants money to renew her stock of Goods and pay what she owes at the North.

Charlotte, Jan'y 13, 1841. 16tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Taylor, Harris & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted by Note or Book Account are requested to call at the Store lately occupied by Mr. W. W. Elms and settle the same by CASH immediately, as longer indulgence will not be granted. The business of the firm must be settled.

R. R. TAYLOR.
S. A. HARRIS.
G. C. MARVIN.

Jan'y. 1, 1841. 16tf

N. B. R. R. Taylor is authorized to settle all business of the firm of Taylor, Harris & Co.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his former patrons and the public generally that he has removed the entire Stock of Goods lately owned by Taylor, Harris & Co. to the Brick Store, formerly occupied by W. W. Elms, which he will sell as low for CASH, (or to punctual dealers,) as any other man in the Place. All that he asks is, that the generous public will call and examine his Stock before they purchase elsewhere.

S. A. HARRIS.
Jan'y. 13, 1841. 16tf

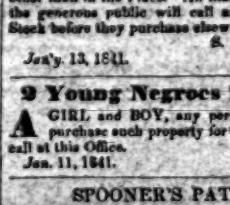
2 Young Negroes for Sale.

A GIRL and BOY, any person wishing to purchase such property for Cash, will please call at this Office.

Jan. 11, 1841. 16tf

SPOONER'S PATENT

HYGEIAN MEDICINES,



ARE the best and cheapest family and general medicines in use. These medicines are the result of a life of study and experience; the proprietor warrants them to effect a cure, or the purchase money will be returned by himself or travelling agent—They comprise the Hygeian or Family Pill; the Hygeian Tonic, to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and diseases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pill, to cure intermittent fevers and agues. For further information, the afflicted are invited to possess themselves of the Hygeist and Extra Hygeist, furnished gratis at the proprietor's office, No. 2, Astor House, New-York, and by all his agents. These papers contain information exceedingly interesting to the sick and invalids, together with twenty-five useful receipts, and a mass of facts and certificates, that must convince every reasonable mind, that the Hygeian Medicines are invaluable.

For sale by

THOS. J. HOLTON, Agent.
Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known—in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

Are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be considered a *Universal Medicine*—but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Cholic, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility. Retail price 50 cents per box.

—ALSO—

BECKWITH PILLS, GALLIGHAN'S FEVER and AGUE PILLS, ALUM SPRING PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofulous, and Chronic Liver Diseases, VALIER'S FRENCH PILL, an effectual remedy for the Gonorrhœa, the BRANDRETH'S PILLS, HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT, &c. all for sale at the Drug Store of

C. J. FOX.
Charlotte, October, 1840. 41tf

A FRESH SUPPLY of Moffat's Pills and Bitters just received and for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favors.—Having disposed of his establishment, it becomes necessary to close business without delay. It is expected that those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy Journeymen and Merchants. All accounts not settled by the first of February will be handed over for collection.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Bethune & Johnson having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual. I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general that they have removed from T. S. Alexander's, old stand to the south east wing of Leroy Spring's, brick building where they will continue to carry on the Tailoring Business.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

Dec. 22, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the people generally, that he is now living at the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Harris, and is prepared to take Young Ladies as BOARDERS, at $6 per month. The place is very private and very convenient to the Academy. No pains will be spared to render those who may board with him comfortable.

B. P. BOYD.
Dec. 26, 1840. 17tf

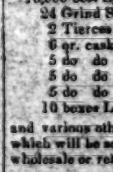
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of A. & W. Alexander and Alexander & Brothers, previous to the year 1840, are earnestly requested to call and settle their Notes and Accounts by CASH before or during the week of January Court. Our customers know that we have been slow to enforce collections and we hope our friends will not be offended if we are driven to it now, as we are trying to make arrangements to purchase an

Early Spring Stock of Goods.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.
Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 16, 1840. 17tf

GROCERIES.

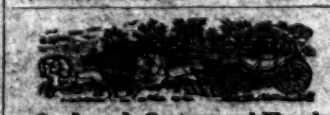


THE Subscriber has just received from Charleston, a large stock of *GROCERIES, LIQUORS &c.*, consisting of

10 barrels SUGAR, various qualities,
20 bags Rio COFFEE,
5 barrels Loaf SUGAR,
Chests of Hyson, Gunpowder and Black Tea
25 boxes best English CHEESE
5 do do Pine Apple do
15 do new crop Malaga RAISINS
10,000 best Spanish SEGARS
24 Grind Stones, assorted sizes
2 Tierces RICE,
6 qr. casks fine Champaigne BRANDY,
5 do do old Cognac do
5 do do Holland GIN,
5 do do Old Madeira WINE
10 boxes Lemon SYRUP,

and various other articles not enumerated, all of which will be sold low for CASH and CASH only wholesale or retail.

R. H. BRALY.
Charlotte, Nov. 24, 1840. 12tf



On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several **Carryalls, Jumpers, Carryhees,** and **2** well-finished **Sulkies,** one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.
Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER, for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.
Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

A Cow with a Wooden Leg.—A foreign journal mentions that a valuable cow, in consequence of a mis-step, or some other unknown accident fell and broke her leg.—The best surgical aid was immediately called for, but an examination it was found necessary to amputate the limb. The operation took place, and the operator succeeded in replacing the leg with one of wood.—Since the operation the cow has recovered her health, has given birth to a calf, and yields her milk as usual.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY
ON THE
PROSPECTIVE PRE-EMPTION BILL.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1841.

The order of the day being the bill to establish a permanent prospective pre-emption system in favor of settlers on the public lands who shall inhabit and cultivate the same and raise a log cabin thereon; and the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Prentiss, of Vermont, as a substitute for the whole bill, as follows:

"Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following: That every actual settler on any of the public lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, except such as are hereinafter reserved, being the head of a family, or over twenty-one years of age, who was in possession and a house-keeper, by personal residence thereon, at the time of the passing of this act, and for four months next preceding, shall be entitled to a pre-emption in the purchase of the land so settled upon, not exceeding one quarter section, at the minimum price now established by law."

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, rose and addressed the Senate nearly as follows:

The amendment now offered by my friend from Vermont, by drawing a line between the legislation heretofore pursued with relation to the pre-emptions, and the new, comprehensive, and interminable legislation proposed by the present bill, opens the whole question for discussion; and I avail myself of the opportunity thus afforded, to present to the Senate some of the general views I have taken of this subject, and I invite, in the outset, the serious, and, I would say, the solemn attention of the Senate to the bill before it. Before, however I proceed to examine its provisions, allow me, in passing, to notice a most novel and surprising doctrine advanced yesterday by the Senator from New York; (Mr. Wright;) not that I purpose to discuss, at this time, the position he assumed, but that I may here enter my public protest against it, lest should I remain silent, it might be thought by any that I yield my assent to it. The Senator's position is, that it is competent to a State, under the Constitution, to admit an unnaturalized foreigner to vote in our elections. I wage no war against foreigners. I respect them when their character entitles them to respect. I well know especially the value of the German yeomanry; a better set of husbandmen does not exist on the face of the earth; honest, industrious, economical, admirable judges of the soil, the best judges of land in all the country, devotedly attached to their families—that is the character of our German population as I have become acquainted with it in my own immediate neighborhood. I will not now stop to speak of the character of the gallant Irish, whose virtues, too, I will add, whose defects of character (the virtues far overbalancing the defects) are so well known throughout the world. I am not the enemy of foreigners: but the opinion expressed by the honorable Senator from New York is one of immense practical importance; for, if I am not greatly misinformed, President Van Buren owes the vote of one State of this Confederacy, I mean the State of Illinois, to the fact of unnaturalized foreigners voting in our late election, and casting their votes for him. I will not, however, enter on that subject, and I have adverted to it now, merely that no conclusion may be drawn from my silence that I approve or tolerate the doctrine advanced by the Senator from New York. I here publicly express an opinion decidedly opposite. I think that the exercise of the elective franchise always implies citizenship, though citizenship does not imply the right to the exercise of the elective franchise. I hold that a voter, whose voice may affect or change the entire policy of the country, may alter or subvert the Constitution and laws of the country, is a component part of the political power of the country. I hold that the power over the subject of naturalization has been confided by the Constitution exclusively to the General Government, and that no State can constitutionally exercise that power; and that, therefore, no State can confer those privileges and immunities, or grant those rights which proceed from naturalization. This is my opinion, and I advance it here merely as a *counter project* to that expressed by the Senator from New York.—When a foreigner has once been naturalized, I regard him as a brother, as a member of our political community, and as entitled, with some few constitutional exceptions, to all the rights of native born citizens, and to the protection and defence of the Government at home and abroad; but until he has renounced his allegiance to his foreign Sovereign, and sworn fidelity to our country, I cannot and will not—and I was utterly amazed to hear the gentleman from New York express a different opinion—look upon him as incorporated in our society, and authorized, by the exercise of the elective franchise, to exert an influence in unsettling or changing our entire political policy, whilst as a subject of a foreign Power, he lies under all his original and native obligations. If the contrary doctrine be admitted to be a sound one, then, as has been shown by a calculation which I have seen, the Emperor of Russia, by a proper distribution of 17,000 of his serfs among the States of this Union (if the States would have permitted them to vote) might have changed the glorious, the triumphant result of the vote of November last, and have continued those in power, who, by the full decided, and manly expression of the public will, have been declared unworthy to be the depositaries of it any longer.

But it is with another subject that I have risen now to deal—the fearful extension now proposed to be given to the Pre-emption System. We have now had a land system in operation for upwards of forty years. Is there any thing in the practical effect of this old and long-tried system which should induce us to repudiate it for a new, untried, and wild experiment? What have been its results? It commenced, about forty years ago, or a little more, in one of the great Western members of the Confederacy, (the State of Ohio,) the settlement of which took place as much as twenty years later than in the case of her sister and neighbor, Kentucky. And what is her population now? From the returns of the new census it is found to amount to a million and a half of souls—nearly double that of my own State, although Kentucky had preceded her by such a great length of time. And if we still go to Indiana, a still younger sister in the great family of States, we shall find that she exhibits a population of between six and seven hundred thousand, nearly equal to that of a State which was her predecessor in the establishment of independent State sovereignty by thirty years. I will not go through the list. All the members of the Senate are doubtless familiar with the returns of the late census. All these great and astonishing results, have taken place under that system which we are now asked to change. Is it wise—is it prudent—is it statesmanlike, to reject a plan from which have proceeded such glorious fruits, for an untried, and, as I believe, a most hazardous experiment?

What is the history of these pre emption laws? They arose, I think, in the first instance in the case of what is called Symmes' Grant. John Cleves Symmes purchased from the General Government a large tract of land between the Great and the Little Miami Rivers, in Ohio, including the spot where Cincinnati now stands. He was unable to pay for it, but finally made a compromise with the Government, and took a less amount of land. He had, in the mean time, sold out to numerous sub-purchasers, who, being innocent third parties, and having purchased in good faith, were supposed to have a fair title to pre emption for the improvements they had made, and the farms they had opened to cultivation. Congress, accordingly, granted to them a right to purchase from the Government the lands they held at the minimum price prescribed by law. Then came the cession of Louisiana, many of the occupants of which had settled on their farms while that Territory belonged to the Spanish and the French Governments, under grants freely made, while others had entered on their lands with confidence that, according to the established usages and customs of the country, donations of land would be obtained, totally unaware of the change of sovereignty which had passed upon the country without consulting them. The question then arose, what ought, in equity to be done with their case? And the American Government came to the conclusion, that all who had thus come into possession of their land, were equitably entitled to the right of pre emption, which was accordingly extended to them. Next came a third case—that of the Kahokia, Kaskaskia, and St. Vincent settlers in Illinois and Indiana. These inhabited French villages were settled in some cases more than a century ago, and were not drawn within the action of our land system till about 50 years since. These people, having settled under like circumstances to those in Louisiana, were held to have claims equally equitable, and pre emption was granted to them also. Thus the system stood till 1830, under Gen. Jackson's Administration. Then, for the first time, was introduced an entirely new principle, and it is that which is contained in the substitute for this bill proposed by the Senator from Vermont. There is, however, a wide difference between what this bill proposes and the practice introduced under Gen. Jackson's Administration.

The pre-emption laws, as altered in 1830, allowed a right of pre-emption to all settlers on public lands from a specified day, who would assert their rights before the expiration of the law, the operation of which was limited to two years. This new principle continued to be periodically re-enacted till some seven or eight years ago, when it encountered a gallant resistance from a friend,* who I regret to say is not now by my side, but who has passed from this place, and, according to public rumor, is destined to a more useful if not higher sphere than even that of a seat in this body, august as it may be. Great frauds and abuses were detected in the execution of the pre-emption laws. Speculators freely used them. Floats especially, were found to be fraught with iniquity. With the efficient aid of my friend, (Mr. Ewing,) we succeeded in arresting, for a time, these pre-emption laws. We succeeded in putting an end to special and unlawful privileges. We succeeded in restoring the principle of fair equality in the disposal of the public lands. But those interests, speculative and others, which are always awake, always watchful, always on the alert, to get up the pre-emption laws, under the convenient and plausible guise of benefitting the poor made a rally in 1838. We were then told that thirty thousand settlers had entered the territory of Iowa.—The Senate was assured that these persons could not be removed from the public domain; that all the military force of the Union would be insufficient to remove them; and thus, under a species of moral duress, you were induced to pass the law of 1838: and it has now been in operation for two years. But, not contented with all the victories heretofore achieved, not satisfied with the pre-emption laws restricted in point of time, and limited as to the theatre on which they were to operate, gentlemen now come forward with a new and bolder and more extensive demand. They have suddenly become converts to log cabin doctrine, [a laugh,] and under a log cabin profession,

*Understood to be the Hon. John Davis.

...ment the passage of a new law, ...ation, in the same act which it is to ...peal, to restrict only to the limits of ...the public lands, hereafter, and limitable ...as to time. Now, with regard to the sin...erity of these gentlemen in their profession ...of the entire principles, (though I am very ...glad to see that they have profited by the ...very untimely lesson afforded them within ...two or three months past,) I like to test ...their professions by their votes. When my colleague, (Mr. Crittenden) offered an amendment, the effect of which would be to confine the operation of their bill to real ...ing calm men, to the veritable poor, who could make oath that their entire property was not worth more than 500 dollars, where did we find these new proselytes to log cabin doctrine? [A laugh.] Were they ready to go with us in thus restricting the bill? Were they prepared, by adopting this amendment, to shut out from the privileges of the bill the rich man—the "*barons*"—the owners of manors—the greedy speculators and restrict it to the hardy settler who sought a home for himself and children?—No, sir; no; every man of them voted it down.

Let us now pause a moment, and look a little at the distinctive provisions of this bill. Heretofore pre-emption bills have been retrospective and prospective. Heretofore pre-emption bills have been limited as to time: this is unlimited in point of time so long as there remains a foot of public land for it to operate on. Heretofore pre-emption bills were operative practically only with reference to some new land recently surveyed and brought into the market: this bill is a proclamation to the whole universe, native or foreign, naturalized or unnaturalized, that the moment the Indian title is extinguished to any portion of the land held by the United States, they may all rush in and take just as much of it as they please, without even waiting for a survey; and that all the other surveyed public lands of the United States, amounting to about one hundred and twenty millions of acres, no matter how long they have been in market, and although they may be purchased at the moderate price of one dollar and a quarter per acre, are to be subject to the right of pre-emption. This, it is obvious, involves a complete change in our whole land system; a thorough, radical, entire change. It opens at once all the public lands, surveyed and unsurveyed, to the operation of a pre-emption law.

And here let me stop and look for an instant, at what are said to be the sole advantages granted to the pre emptor by this bill; a point on which there exists the greatest possible misconception, either on the part of other gentlemen or myself. The whole practical difference which this bill is to work in our receipts from the public domain, is said to be some two or three cents per acre only. Here is a Message of the President of the United States, sent by him to Congress, in December, 1837. It is, in many respects, a discreet and sensible paper, so far as it treats on the subject of the public lands. The President here praises the old land system as it deserves. He describes those who enter the public domain, without title or pretence of title, as "*trespassers*," "*intruders*," and he recommends the passage of one more pre-emption law, and one only, and after that the adoption of strong*er* measures for the purpose, (in his own language) "of preventing these *intrusions*." The Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton) spoke to us yesterday of the President as being a capital pre emptioner *now*, although when he was here as a Senator, he was decidedly opposed to the whole system, and although when he came into office he talked about "*trespassers*" and "*intruders*" on the public lands, and recommended us to adopt measures to put a stop to these "intrusions" in future. It would seem that the President is an attentive listener to the advice of his friends, and always open to conviction. I must admit that he has exhibited not a little flexibility in yielding to the suggestions of some of those who have his ear. I will make my position more general. I think that both the Secretary of the Treasury and the President have shown remarkable ease in opening their ears to the counsels of gentlemen who are strong advocates for the pre-emption laws, and for the practical appropriations of the public domain to the benefit of a few. The Secretary has brought down the receipts from the public lands to three millions of dollars.—They were three millions in 1838, and the very next year they rose to seven millions. The receipts from this source have been subject to great fluctuation; the past year a little above three millions. They are now sinking, and it seems that the more they sink the more he calls out for pre emption laws! pre-emption laws! graduation laws! to save him from that impending ruin in the administration of the public domain which his system is about to inflict. What, sir, is it possible that any man—what shall I say?—that any man in his senses can be so superbly ridiculous as to suppose that, by reducing the price of the public lands from a dollar and a quarter to twenty-five cents, or, in some instances, to 50 cents, you will get more money for them? Yet that is the principle assumed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it shows the opinion which operates in his mind, and in the minds of the friends of the graduation and pre emption laws. I will not attempt to describe the whole of the consequences of this law. One of its effects is to convert the existing cash system into a credit system. Do you not see it? What is the fact as to the pre-emption laws heretofore granted? They gave the pre-emptioner a credit of two years. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Clay) now limits his credit to one year; but, whether the credit be one, two, or three years, it changes our land system from a sale for cash to a sale for credit. And thus the whole 120 millions of acres of the public domain will all pass under this newly revised credit system.

And who are they who propose this change? The very men who will decry all credit, who clamor for hard money, who inveigh against banks, and denounce the credit system as the great source of all our woes! and yet here, now, under the name of a pre-emption law, they propose to revive the whole credit system! Can it be doubted that such will be the result of the bill? Will any man, who can get his land on a credit of one or two years, buy it for cash?—especially when he can dispose of his cash at a rate of 18 per cent. interest, as prevailed in Illinois and some other new States?

This is a grave feature in this new experiment, and deserves the serious consideration of the Senate. To what will such a system lead? Have we no experience on this subject? When you have parted with your land from year to year thus on credit, you will at length have accumulated a mass of debtors, on whose behalf petition after petition will be presented here, and their inability to pay will be most pathetically set forth, till at last your compassion will be moved, and you will forgive them poor debtors the entire amount of their debt, and consent to take remuneration for their land in some other form of advantage to the public service.

It is not correct, though it has been said and repeated by some gentlemen here, that the sole difference effected by the pre emption law is the price you receive for the public lands is some two or three cents per acre. First, there is the difference of six cents which the President states; and how is this made out? The public land is sold either at auction or by private sale; but owing to coercion, to violence, to combinations, and the open contempt of the law, (a state of things which has grown with the multiplication of pre emption laws,) the proceeds of the auction sales are now much less than formerly. I cannot believe with the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Linn,) that the people of the United States are incompetent to protect their own property. I believe that it can be done, by a steady, firm, and upright administration of the Government. I believe that the people of the United States are capable of protecting their rights against all who assail them, whether from within or from without. Assuredly, if the Government cannot protect what is its own, it must be incompetent to protect us and ours. But, I ask, how is the six cents excess of sales over the minimum price, referred to by the President, made up? It is got by running an average over the total amount of sales, both by auction and by private entry. Now, the amount sold at auction is not one-fourth, no, I believe, not one tenth part of the whole. The Secretary takes the auction sales, where the lands brought from $5 to $20 an *acre*, and spreads that amount of excess over the remaining nine-tenths of the total amount sold by private entry, and then he makes an average and draws the inference that the whole gain in selling the public lands in the established customary method over what they bring under the pre-emption laws, amounts to six cents an acre. Is this fair? But even this amount of six cents, under a proper administration of the system, would cover the whole expense of survey and sale. But is that all? You are to add two years' interest on the minimum price, which, on a credit of two years, amounts to fifteen cents. If one year's credit alone is given, it will be seven and a half cents, which, added to six cents, makes thirteen and a half cents on every acre of the public domain, which would be gained by the continuance of the old system.

But more. This bill amounts to a virtual repeal of the auction system. That system applies only to new lands recently brought into market. But of what avail is an auction if you proclaim to the whole world that they may get the land at the minimum price, if they will only come and settle on it, and that before survey? The entire existing system is superseded by the introduction of this "wooden horse," with all the means of injury with which it is fraught.

I have now described, but not with all that force in which the circumstances of the case would warrant me, the difference between the old and long established land system of this country and the new and fearful experiment now proposed. You must have seen that the change is thorough and radical. Now I put it to the Administration Senators in this body—to their candor—to their patriotism—to their sense of justice—is it right, on the close of the administration of a dismissed Ministry, to introduce a new and totally different policy in regard to one of the greatest interests of the country? Is it right, is it fair, that the policy of the existing Administration now passing out of power, shall be made to lap over on the new Administration, without consulting them or paying the least regard to their judgment in the matter? The progress of the administration of the American Government has developed in the practical operation of our system a new feature, and one of the most profound importance. A different political phenomenon takes place here from any thing which exists in Europe. In European constitutional Governments, when a Ministry is dismissed or goes out of office, the King or the Queen, as the case may be, yields to the change of sentiment, and comes round with the nation. But here, an Administration *may be dismissed and still remain four months in power*. What, in such a case, is it their duty to do? I will tell gentlemen what I would do in the like circumstances. I would institute no new measures of policy. I would simply keep the political machine in motion. I would grease the wheels and repair and preserve all its parts in a state of preparation for the performance of those high duties for which the whole was constructed; but I would attempt nothing new in the permanent policy of the country, foreign or domestic. By such a moderate course alone, can the evils of the anomaly to which I have adverted be prevented. I would not ask gentlemen to deny themselves a fair exercise of the Executive patronage from now till the 4th of March next. I do not ask them to do what was done when Mr. Adams was expelled from the Presidency—I should say, lost his election. What did they do then? The Senate refused to pass on important Executive nominations till after the 4th of March, and then several of them were withdrawn, and substitutes sent in by the new President. The Senate refused him the constitutional exercise of his official right from the time of his lost election till he went out of office.

This I do not ask. I dare say General Harrison, when he comes, will look at those ...e made in office, and, if any [illegible] ...they are fit and capable and honest, that they have not been nasty and factious politicians, not brought their official influence in conflict with the freedom of elections, (if any such there be,) to laugh? I hope he will let them stand (though I fear there will be but few) as monuments of the liberality of a Whig Administration, acting on patriotic principles. [Sensation and remarks of "That's fair."] But if gentlemen expect that General Harrison, because they choose to rush on and make appointments, with a view to thwart his Administration, will, when he comes here, fear to do his duty, either they or I have mistaken the man. Gen. Harrison means to be the *President* on the 4th of March next, which his fellow citizens have elected him to be. And on premature bill, no stretching out of the policy of this into the next Administration, is going to restrain him from looking at those in office, and deciding for himself whether they possess the requisite qualifications for the discharge of their duty.

But, to come back. I put it to gentlemen whether it is right and just to make this great change in the land system of the country at such a time? Would you like us to do it if conditions were reversed?

But there are other considerations which admonish us against legislating on this subject at the present time. We have not officially received the results of the census for the last ten years; we cannot, therefore see whether the new States have filled up as rapidly as we could wish. Let us first see what is the number of their population; so that we may judge whether any further stimulant is needed to quicken the rate at which their numbers increase. I know, indeed, that the result will show directly the contrary. From tables which I caused to be carefully constructed one years ago, it is shown that the population of the new States increases at a rate vastly over that of the old. Take a single example. The population of Illinois doubles itself in six years. What, then is the ground for the adoption of this *new system*? Does it consist in some notions of charity to the poor? I have formerly adverted to that subject. Where do gentlemen get their right to set up eleemosynary laws for the benefit of the poorer portions of the community? But if they have, *what* will be the operation of the system in this respect? It is pretended to be for the advantage of widows and orphans, (orphans over eighteen years, however.)—Is any gentleman here ignorant of what will and must of necessity, be the practical operation of such a law? Will a widow in Maine, travel all the way to Missouri that she may receive the boon *proposed* to be given her by this law? Will not its benefits be confined to the widows of the locality? In terms, to be sure, it proposes to confer the pre-emption on all widows and minors. But will not the benefit, in fact, be limited to widows and minors residing in the State within which the lands lie? Surely. That, then, is the extent of *your charity*.

I am not very well, and I do not feel very much encouraged by past *experience* in opposition to this bill. My hopes lie elsewhere; though I would trust that honorable Senators would at least pause before they take such a leap.

There are other consequences on which I might dwell. We have heard that this bill, and another allied to it, are to increase the revenue; and I believe that one of them was, *pro forma*, sent to the Committee on Finance on that ground. The new plan is, to increase the resources of the now impoverished exchequer; but I have already shown that, for the present at least, the revenue will be diminished instead of increased by it; for the amount vested in the public lands under this law will be on a credit of *one or two years*, and cannot come into the Treasury till the end of that time. And as those disposed to make such investments will avail themselves of the credit, there will be sales to but an inconsiderable amount for cash, and a consequent diminution of the proceeds during the present year.—Therefore, with an exhausted treasury, with a vast national debt, ascertained and unascertained, besides a large amount, to be soon redeemed, of Treasury notes outstanding and running on interest, it is now proposed, instead of replenishing the empty coffers of Mr. Secretary Woodbury, by an imposition at once of duties on luxuries, to increase, instead of removing, the existing deficit in our pecuniary resources.

Our land system heretofore has been the admiration of the world for one of its best and noblest features, viz: the perfect accuracy it gave us to the land titles of our new settlements. No man who had eyes to see the marks upon a corner tree, or upon a stone standing in a prairie, could possibly mistake the limits of his own tract; and no other man could have color of right to disturb him on the ground of his title. Security—absolute security in land titles—has been one of the highest blessings in the new States. But are you sure that this will continue to be the case under your new pre emption law? Do but conceive how it will work. Imagine that a new district of rich and choice land had just been thrown open. The Indian title has been extinguished, but the fresh and fertile lands have not yet been surveyed. They are open, however, to the operation of this bill; and, in the course of a few weeks, may become worth from fifteen to twenty dollars per acre. You proclaim to all who come rushing in torrents upon the new acquisition, crowding, contending, scrambling for the fairest spots and the best situations, that they shall have a pre-emption. What scene of confusion, contention, heart-burning, ay, of bloodshed, must naturally ensue. When a nation, heretofore esteemed wise and prudent in the management of its public domain, proclaims to all the world that the first man who comes and seizes on it shall have it, who can calculate, who can conceive the confusion, disorder, and mischief which must ensue? Who can estimate the effects of the broad foundation that will be laid for uncertainty, controversy, and litigation in land titles?

Again, this must work a vast increase of the Executive power; for all disputed pre-emption rights which, according to the cautious policy of Virginia, were referred to the decision of the Judiciary by ejectment, or ...land district in which the dispute arises, these officers to decide under instructions from the Commissioners of the General Land Office. So the disputant is put under the Register and Receiver; the Register and Receiver are under the Commissioner; the Commissioner is under the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary is under the President. Thus, you add immensely to the mass of Executive power, by drawing within its vortex all the disputed claims through all the other land districts. And now, I ask, what right have you—and I put the inquiry more especially to that portion of the Senate who have been in the habit of esteeming it as their more peculiar province and duty to guard and defend the Constitution of the United States, (and who, perhaps, have sometimes pushed their zeal on that subject a little too far)—what right have you, and under what principle, or provision of the Constitution, especially after the clear and distinct seperation in the Constitution of the Judicial from the other departments of the Government—what right have you to give to the Register and Receiver of one of your land districts this indisputable *judicial* power to decide a question of title to real estate "summarily" without appeal, and without the intervention of a jury? And then what a temptation do you not present to public officers so situated? Why, if I am rightly informed, there was not long since a single pre emption right near the town of Chicago, the value of which was at one time estimated as high as $200,000; and the right to such a property is to be entrusted to a Register and a Receiver absolutely and without appeal! Can there be greater danger of corruption, or, at least, of favoritism? The power is tremendous.

Mr. President, I have said much more than I intended. Both your comfort and my own require that I should here stop; and I will stop with repeating my most anxious entreaty to those honorable gentlemen whom in political sentiment I have the misfortune to oppose, that they will pause before they sanction an untried experiment of such enormous magnitude. I ask them to wait for the results of the late census; to compare the population of the new and the old States, and the relative rate at which both are increasing; and before they part with a land system which is at this hour the pride and ornament of the legislation of the Congress of the United States, and which has brought to the nation such rich and invaluable fruit, to pause—to pause!—and if they will not abandon the plan, that they will at least consent to embark on these new experiments with greater light to guide their course than that which they now have.

"SELLING POOR WHITE MEN."

A white man was sold in Missouri, in December last, as a vagrant, and bought by the keeper of a Livery Stable. Some time before that, as the public will remember, there was a case of "selling a poor white man," published in the papers as having taken place in South Carolina. Alluding to these reputed "sales" and to the tremendous outcry, not long since raised against such bestious transactions, the Richmond Whig remarks: It is curious enough that the only instance of the kind occur in Loco Foco States; and more curious still, in the States of Tweedledum and Tweedledee—Messrs. Benton and Calhoun.

It is, also, a circumstance worthy of mention that the *Whig* Legislature of North Carolina at its recent session, repealed that part of our vagrant law which clothes the Courts with authority to dispose of Vagrants to the highest bidder.—*Rel. Reg.*

A SPLENDID CAKE.

A splendid Pound Cake has been prepared, at the Bakery of our townsman, Mr. Wm. Brazier, to be used on the passage of President Harrison through our Town, on his way to Washington.

The Cake weighs 112 lbs.—in pyramidal monument form—the base forming an oblong square of 15 by 18 inches—the column round, 2 feet high, 11 inches diameter at base and 8 at top—surmounted by a ball 15 inches at diameter, marked O. K. On one side of the base is the word LIBERTY, surmounted by an eagle and handsomely encircled by stars—on the opposite side, Bank, Cornucopiæ and the word PLENTY. On the other side is the bust of President Harrison, enriched by 26 stars, representing the 26 States—on the opposite side a representation of White House at Washington, which the People have determined he shall soon occupy.—The whole tasteefully iced, capped and wreathed and festooned with evergreens and artificials.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Torch Light.*

A Bloodless Duel.—The Boston Mercantile Journal gives the particulars of a bloodless duel which recently came off at Lancaster, Mass. The challenger was a young gentleman belonging to New York, a student at the Literary Institution at Lancaster. The challenged was a resident of the village. As the party having a right to the choice of weapons, the villager selected cow-hides, to which the challenger demurred. Pistols were at length fixed upon, and at the *first fire* the villager fell.—The challenger bade him a long good night, and with all proper and usual marks of contrition, made tracks for New York. The dead man got up and went to breakfast, having made previous arrangements with the seconds that the expense of bullets should be saved in charging the pistols.—Probably the runaway will feel small when he hears it—if he should ever stop running long enough for the news to overtake him.

Martin Van Buren was one of the chief advocates of what South Carolina calls "the bloody bill." John Tyler was the only man in the Senate, who, late at night, *recorded his vote against that bill.* Nevertheless, South Carolina votes for Mr. Van Buren, and rejects John Tyler. How fallen and degraded is the spirit of "the obsively State!" since she raised the dishcloth banner to the top of her palmetto flag-staff.—*Prentice.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

In our publication week before last, the day before yesterday in reply to Mr. Allen, of Ohio, Senator Mangum distinguished himself by an able and effective speech, in his happiest manner. The speech will be reported at large in due course, and we shall not forestall the reader's gratification in the perusal by any attempt to analyze it. There was one passage of the speech, however, which we cannot refrain from describing to our readers. It was in reply to a particularly venomous assault upon Mr. Webster by the Ohio Senator, in reference to his opposition to the proposed appropriation of three millions of dollars to be placed at the discretion of Gen. Jackson, by way of amendment to the fortification appropriation bill, at the close of the session of Congress, 1834-'35, for any purpose he might elect to reference either to the land or naval service; which amendment came to the Senate late in the night of the 3d of March, being the last day and night of the session.

In reference to this allusion, Mr. Mangum said he well remembered *that night*. He had understood that a schism had taken place among the members of the party in power; a portion of them being in favor of the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, while another portion were not willing to trust him. It had been said on the floor of the Senate that a hundred and fifty sail of French vessels of war were off our coasts; reprisals had been asked by the President, which, if granted, would precipitate us into a war with France in forty eight hours. And all this, for what? "Why, sir," said Mr. M., "if we could have been forced into a war, the appeal would be irresistible to the popular feeling in favor of continuing the 'Hero of New Orleans' at the head of the States to guide the contest. Hence, that portion of the Cabinet—the Lower Cabinet he believed it was—who were in favor of electing Gen. Jackson for a *third term*, had only to plunge the country into a war, and the work was done. I therefore felt (said Mr. M.) that to break up the reigning dynasty was indispensable. I looked to a war with apprehension; not that I feared the prowess of the enemy abroad, but the success of the enemy *at home*. And here suffer me to say—perhaps I ought not to say it, yet I will say—that in all probability that war was averted by the genius and wisdom and sagacity of one man (alluding to Mr. Clay) sitting in a committee room of this Capitol. I believe, if the secrets of that committee room could be brought out to the light, they would still further enhance a reputation which is the property and pride of our country, and would add one more to the long list of the public services of that distinguished man. When the report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the subject of our relations with France was brought into the Senate, it was adopted, with some slight verbal amendment of the resolution, not changing the object of it, almost unanimously. The prospect of war, with all the party hopes built upon it, was gone. But afterward, on the last night of that session, it was proposed to insert, by amendment in an appropriation bill, an item of *three millions of dollars*, to be placed at the absolute discretion of the Executive. Such a measure was unusual; the amount was large; the demand sudden; but it was pressed with eagerness by the emissaries, or, let me say, by the assiduous friends of the President, who were seen flitting in the lobbies and eagerly conversing with their friends, then possessing an ascendancy in both Houses of Congress. The President himself was in the Capitol. His servitors—his agents—his personal and political friends were busily engaged in persuading members to give the appropriation their approbation and support. They were unable, however, to kindle up the spark of war. That had been too effectually extinguished in the committee room, and its extinction had been confirmed in the Senate. But, should this grant be made, the chances were ten to one that we should at once see it flame out in a state of actual hostilities.—It was on that occasion that the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) rose in his place and threw off one of the most convulsing bursts of eloquence I ever listened to. I rise not here to defend that Senator; he needs not the aid of my puny arm. His vast national reputation, more especially his strong *American* feeling, have endeared him to his countrymen, and must convince even his enemies that he is the true friend of his country. I was a witness to the gigantic power of his eloquence on that occasion, and it was one of the most extraordinary efforts I ever remember to have heard. Had I been called upon at the time to express the feeling excited in my mind by the honorable Senator's speech on this occasion, I should have been ready to exclaim, 'Well done, good and faithful servant!' That the Senate thought with me was manifested by their confirming his views by their action; while the universal Whig party—I am sure I may include the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun)—in every portion of the country, agreed in their estimate of the high and devoted patriotism which dictated his course."

We do not give these as the words, but they are the substance of Mr. Mangum's remarks in reply to Mr. Allen's allusion to the incident referred to.

Upon the whole, this Speech of Mr. Mangum, and the sentiments which he expressed, are, at the present moment, of great interest to the country. They cannot but tend to allay local prejudices, and to inspire manly and generous sentiments.

Mr. Mangum argued, as an American should do, that the States may go on prosperously and happily under the Government. He spoke for conciliation, for kindness, for mutual free consultation, and large and liberal views. How different—how vastly different—is not all this from those loud and angry appeals to sections, and to sectional interest, which we have been compelled to often, of late years, to hear!

For ourselves, we thank Mr. Mangum for this able and statesmanlike speech. We thank him, especially, for the just tribute which he paid to the character and services of the bold, faithful, and unwavering Clay, and for his manly vindication of the elevated national sentiment and American spirit

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The following is an extract of a letter published in the New York Express of the 13th inst., dated

Cincinnati, January 8.

General Harrison so far from making promises of office—or even giving to his nearest and dearest friends the least encouragement, either expressed or implied, will not so much as listen to any one—no matter whom—who, asking for office, either for himself or friend; or in fact and a letter, knowing it to be an application for office. In this matter he is so firm and decided—he will pay no attention to such application until after he is installed into the Executive office" to which the people have elected him; and then such applications must come through the proper departments; and in all cases the most successful will be those who are judged the most honest and capable.—The General does not subscribe to the doctrine, "that to the victors belong the spoils;" he goes into the Presidential Chair as the President of the nation and not of a party—and if any one thinks that there is to be a general clearing out of all minor office holders, and their places filled by Whigs, he is woefully mistaken. All such in office who are honest and faithful, and have devoted themselves exclusively to the performance of their duty—with an eye single to the public good—and have in no case brought, or attempted to bring, "the influence of their office in conflict with the freedom of elections," will doubtless be retained. Such is my opinion, without speaking authoritatively, of General Harrison's views.

It is said, and I presume it is true, that the College of Electors of Pennsylvania took the liberty of recommending Mr. Sueed for Post Master General, and, notwithstanding the high personal regard which Gen. Harrison is known to entertain for individuals composing that College—not excluding any doubt of the integrity of their motives—yet it is equally true, that he did not recognise their right officially to recommend, and declined receiving the letter they sent him. He doubtless considered that if colleges of electors could successfully recommend candidates to be appointed by the President they had assembled a elect—it would be throwing open a side door for corruption, intrigue and management—he therefore could give no countenance to the precedent—by which he will stand up to his well known character for sterling integrity and Roman virtue. General Harrison cannot knowingly do wrong. A more honest and disinterested patriot never lived. I have had the honor of his acquaintance for nearly twenty years, and I have ever known a man of more purity of heart. He has firmness and decision as well as benevolence and virtue, with intellect and talents equal to any man in the union.

I also notice that some importance is attached to articles emanating from the Cincinnati press, in the newspapers east of the mountains; it seems to be supposed that our editors speak by authority. This is a great mistake; there is no newspaper, or individual, I presume, that is authorized to speak for the General, or that knows any thing more about his views and intentions—particularly who are, or who are not to be, or have been, offered seats in the Cabinet than you do. When the President elect speaks through a newspaper, it will be in such a way as will leave no doubt as to his authority. The various speculations of all newspapers—both here and elsewhere—are doubtless, as far as the General is concerned, perfectly gratuitous. No authority whatever has been derived from him for the speculations they have made.

Affray at Nashville.—A rencontre took place on the 11th inst. at Nashville, between R. C. Foster, son of Mr. Foster, late U. S. Senator, and J. G. Harris, editor of the Nashville Union, which proved nearly fatal to the latter. Different accounts of the affray are given by the two parties. It appears that there had been some difference between them on the subject of politics. Foster having spoken harshly of Gen. Jackson, and Harris giving him the lie, Foster challenged him, but he refused to fight. Foster then, it appears, undertook to chastise him, and for that purpose went to the hotel where Harris boarded, and waited for him as he came in to supper. As he was crossing the bar room Foster fired a pistol ball from which entered his breast and another passed through his arm. In his turn Foster states that Harris was approaching him with a pistol in his hand and that he fired in self defence. Harris's wounds are severe but not dangerous.

The most respectable ladies in the world are those now engaged in making bees and cheese in the country. They are always at home, polite and affable, and a gentleman is not at all horrified to see them milk the cow, but is always welcome to hold the milking stool, whereon, in twilight's golden hour, he can make love if he wishes.

Munificent Donation.—Mr. Nathan Dane, of Philadelphia, has recently given Harvard School, a Quaker College, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

We respectfully invite the attention of parents, guardians and the friends of Education to the Charlotte Female Academy, situated in a healthy part of our village and surrounded by a beautiful grove, it offers all the inducements that so refined an institution can afford. The known abilities, experience and talents of the Lady who has charge of the Institution are sufficient guarantees to the patrons of Female Education, that the pupils under her care will be faithfully and thoroughly instructed in all the various departments of knowledge essential to the duties and relations which a female sustains in civilized and refined society. The period has arrived which absolutely requires the fostering hand of instruction to be extended liberally to the "softer sex." They are no longer viewed as beings below the haughty creature man in intellectual and moral dignity. The position which a female sustains in society imperatively demands a cultivated and refined mind for her support, yet with all these facts before them many parents with ample means neglect to improve by a thorough and systematic course of instruction the minds of their daughters. This we say is culpable, ay, criminal neglect on the part of parents. There is nothing so conducive to the religion, morality and virtue of a community as the general diffusion of knowledge and intellectual cultivation among the females of that community.—Another great cause for exertion in her favor is the influence that woman exerts in her relations as a mother. How much is the future character of the child formed by the mother! To her is entrusted its infantile and plastic mind—if she is unqualified for the task—if she be unconscious of the unhappy influence she may wield by an improper and unwise course of training, what an amount of evil she may engender to embitter her declining years with sorrow, and to ruin her offspring the victim of her ignorance!

☞ That famous whiskey drinking abolitionist, Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, has received a regular set down from Mr. Wm. C. Johnston, of Maryland. In the course of the remarks made by Dr. Duncan, in the House of Representatives, he called Gen. Harrison, a coward, upon which Mr. Johnston rose and asked the Speaker whether it was in order for an individual to call another a coward, who had himself been branded with cowardice upon that floor! In the continuation of his speech next day, Dr. Duncan, denied the hearing of Mr. Johnston call to the Speaker upon the point of order as published by the National Intel. when Mr. Johnston rose and stated that he did make the call as published by the Intelligencer, and referred to a speech made in 1839, to prove his statement.—Mr. Johnston then read from the speech alluded to, the following extract: "With these facts before the House what member will say that such a man is a fit associate for gentlemen! Availing himself of his privileges, seeking to destroy the character of his brother members, without the courage or the feelings of honor to prompt him to ask redress for admitted insults, can such a man be deemed within the pale of honor."

☞ The Globe by its slanders and abuse of the American people, has given European despots matter to discredit the theory of self government. The statements and falsehoods of that polluted organ have been exultingly exhibited by the advocates of monarchy, to prove the utter impossibility of correct self government. If its shameful perversions of facts be believed, what a miserable community of villians compose our population; what a low and degraded state of morals and public virtue prevails in our republic! The charges of fraud and corruption, made by the debased and infamous Kendall, Blair & Co., against the great mass of American freemen have been seized with avidity in the old world, and held up as a fearful warning to all, to beware of republican principles. When a set of men set down and deliberately libel the people of their own country, for acting the part of freemen, it certainly shews a total prostration of honest principles, and exhibits the lowest degree of moral degradation: yet some of these creatures capable of this baseness have held high trusts under the Administration! Kendall in his "Address to the People of the United States," says, that naught but the "most rigorous morality" can save this people from ruin. What! he talk of morality—the wretch, who can in cold blood cast a malignant stain upon the fair fame of our common country and fiendlike, blast the character of our noble institutions to subserve the interests of himself and his pitiful faction!

☞ *Earthquake.*—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in New York and New Jersey, &c., on the morning of the 23rd ult. The noise and trembling houses caused much alarm among the good people of the district shaken.

☞ *Coming Over.*—Since the triumphant election of Gen. Harrison, to the Presidency, many Van Buren men have discovered that he is not the poor cowardly and decrepit old man, that the Globe and its satellites represented him to be. Many since that event, have devoted themselves to the study of his life and public services, with the most praiseworthy assiduity and zeal, and to their utter astonishment they find him a fine old gentleman! Rumor states, that a Locofoco (with the exception of a few constituent disobeying Congressmen,) is quite a rare animal in Washington and thereabouts; and if some steps are not soon taken to arrest the onward course of Harrisonism, that pigtail race will ere long be extinct!

☞ On the 30th ult., there was some sharp shooting between Mr. Mangum and Calhoun in the Senate. The ties of friendship between those eminent individuals appear to be forever severed, one by one the old and tried friends of Calhoun drop off, and soon alas, he will be alone in his place, the pity of all and sport of his enemies.

☞ More torment for poor Richie and the Locofocos. The Virginia Senate has agreed to go with the House of Assembly into joint ballot for the election of a U. S. Senator, to succeed Mr. Roane, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.—The day fixed for the election was on the 8th instant.

☞ Oh ye Quacks—ye makers of nostrums, cast your visual organs over this ethereal and profound concatenation of congruous ideas, and it will make the lachrymal fluid descend in copious streams over your maxillary's, to behold the pigmy figures you cut before a *discriminating* public.

To Mankind.—Should the subscriber eletrate and prolatrate with all the chnology and dulcidity of words, and suads of eloquence, he would find himself unable to conjugate, delineate and sublimate with that ethereal materiality and corporosity of language necessary to convey an idea of what he had to sell! Vain the attempt to describe its external eclat and splendor, or the admirably arranged contiguity, simplicity, equability and refrangibility of its organization! Were it essential, the nomenclature of words might be employed, and the blandiloquence of grandiloquous speaking used, to add celebrity to the quiddity and quintessence of this oleosaccharous, omniletical, salutiferous and scintillating panacea of pain; but as the empty magic of words must yield to the more solid reality of corporeal things, the subscriber deems it more appropos, apposite and apoditical, that the people of the world and of the newly discovered continent should be told of this great advent of a supernatural sanitive in plain words! The subscriber does not live in vain! He is now enabled to offer the *Highly Electrified Compound Essence of Swamp Mist* at only *Five Dollars a Bottle!*—*Medical Work.*

☞ GREAT SALE!!!

BY LORING, SHIRT-TAIL BILLY & Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.

1 Printing Establishment, subscription list and accounts due office, if agreeable to purchasor.

Divers essays upon Moral Philosophy on the principles of Zeno—by the *great Defeated*, very valuable.

1 large lot of pamphlets by *Hawkins* and *Montgomery*, pathetically describing the evils of selling poor free white men and women for debt.

Correspondence between "*honest Levi*" and the firm, showing to a demonstration the value and properties of *grease*—quite philosophical.

1 *Locofoco Chart* protracted by Kendall and painted by Benton—no longer useful in this latitude—much worn.

Half a bushel of blasted hopes, shattered expectations and ruined ambition,—Much damaged.

1 "charriot thundering *down* Olympus." A fine article.

10,000 cheers but little used and nearly as good as new.

"The complete art of humbug," a work favorably known to the Locofoco gentry.

1 volume "on the science of strategy," by Martin, with an appendix, embracing the noble occupation of Cabbage planting, edited by Butler, Kendall & Co.

1 *Standard* work upon "the principles of crowing," containing a physiological description of the organs concerned, with a pathological essay appended. Very rare and valuable.

1 bundle of "unspoken speeches," by shirt-tail Billy, charging grandyism upon Gen. Harrison, &c. &c. Tender, feeling and sublime.

Sundry editorials by the "three Tom Lorings" & Co., with numerous articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be sold low for cash, to enable the Bero to defray expenses up Salt River.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1841.

The New Ministry of France estimates the expenses of 1841 at $214,776,000.

England imported $115,000,000 pounds of Cotton from this country annually.

The total population of the United States will stand about thus: Whites 14,250,000; free Colored 400,000; Slaves 2,354,000; total 17,000,000.

The import of Cotton into Liverpool, in 1840, was 1,416,163 bales, an increase of 401,206 bales, over the import of 1839, and 65,104 over that of 1838.

Oh! my dear, how came you so wet? Why ma'r, one of the boys said I dare'nt jump into the breck and by gosh; I tell you I ain't to be dared.

We have heard of rather a funny thing said to have taken place in the United States House of Representatives, one evening when the members were disposed to have a little fun. A member seemed to be inclined to have a few words after a motion for the previous question. Another member asked if the previous question did not cut off *every thing*. "It does" said the Speaker. "Then" said the wag "I move the previous question upon father Perriken's *wig*."

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27, 1841.

Yesterday Gen. Harrison left our city for Washington. The air was mild and balmy, and our citizens gathered in crowds to bid him farewell. The quay was lined with human forms, and as we gazed upon them it seemed to us as if every face was lit up with a holy enthusiasm. And who then that did not realize it? Unutterable feelings thrilled through us, we must confess, when, as the steamer with her rich cargo shot into the stream, one shout was sent up from either shore, and the booming cannon spoke in its power, mingling in, as it were, with the lofty cheer of the multitude.

The scene was touching. *He*, whom the People had thus assembled to honor, had stood on that same bank an humble ensign, when the log hut and rude fort told only of frontier life and its perils. Since then, how great the change. To *him* how wonderful the contrast. *Then* the sturdy settler looked to the soldier for aid against a savage foe; *now* the citizen feels as if he could guard the State in any emergency. *Then* this valley was a wilderness, and its stream navigated only by the sluggish ark, or the frail canoe; *now* large cities and thriving villages and well-cultivated farms dot it over, and the beautiful Ohio is cleft by swift steamers, making a neighborhood of distant places, and bearing from or bringing to us untold wealth and power.

Beholding this change, and realizing in himself the contrast, with the events of a long life crowded into a few brief moments, Gen. Harrison felt the occasion deeply.—He was subdued by it. And he rose to bid adieu to the multitude, in a short address, the very words trembled on his lips, and nothing could have been more touching than his allusion to the past, and his simple farewell. Many hearts were melted.—The multitude seemed as if heaved by deep emotion, so solemn was the silence, yet so audible its utterance.

The prayers of the good attend him!—He has left us to fill high station, and meet heavy responsibilities; but that fidelity which has borne him aloft, unscathed, amid every temptation and trial, will still bear him on unhurt and pure, and make him what he means to be—the *Patriot President of a Patriot People.*—*Correspondence of the Intelligencer.*

☞ From papers received by last mail, we learn that Gen. Harrison has arrived in Pittsburg, on his way to Washington, attended by Col. Todd and Col. Chambers, his old aids and several ladies of his family. Multitudes came forth to greet and welcome the gallant old veteran. He was expected at Washington on the 5th, on the 8th the Electoral Votes were to be counted, on the 9th (his birth day) he was to receive an official notification of his election.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier writes—

"I hear that an informal meeting of the Whig Senators was held last evening. All in the city, whose health permitted, were present. The situation of the Treasury, and the demands upon it, with the means provided to meet those demands, were duly considered. The result of their deliberations was, that without an Extra Session the Government would be disgraced. This, I understand, was the very general impression of those in attendance."

It is stated that Mr. Webster will probably vacate his seat in the Senate on or about the middle of February, in order to give the present Legislature of Massachusetts, now in session, an opportunity to elect a successor. Who the successor will be has not been publicly indicated; but there are many able men of the old Bay State from whom a good selection may be made.—The name of the Hon. Abbott Lawrance, of Boston, having been mentioned in connection with the subject, that gentleman has declined the proposed elevation on account of ill health although it is not understood that he has wholly withdrawn from public life.—*Madisonian.*

Resolutions instructing the Pennsylvania Senators to vote for a repeal of the Subtreasury, have passed the Senate of Pennsylvania. If the Legislature of those States, where the friends of Gen. Harrison have majorities, would follow the example of the Keystone State, we should soon be rid of several obnoxious acts now operating injuriously to the interest of the country.

MR. PRESTON.

The Charleston Courier, on "undoubted authority," contradicts the report that this gentleman will accept a seat in the Cabinet. It is Mr. Preston's intention to continue in the Senate, and there to give to the Administration of his choice, the benefit of his powerful abilities.

EDITORS CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington City, Feb. 2, 1841.

DEAR SIR: The President communicated to Congress a few days ago, the Report of the Director of the Mint in relation to its operations during the year 1840, and from which I glean the following facts:—

The whole amount of coinage of all denominations at the Mint and its branches is $3,498,837. The whole number of pieces of all denominations coined at all the Mint establishments is 10,558,626. The gold coined at the Mint in Philadelphia amounted to $1,907,437; but as only $176,760 of gold, derived from the mines of the United States, was deposited during the year, the difference between the deposite of domestic gold and the whole amount coined (which is $1,030,671) must have been of foreign gold. At New Orleans the coinage in gold was $247,500, but it is not stated whether any portion of it was from the mines of the United States. The presumption is, that it was all foreign gold. At Charlotte, the coinage in gold amounted to $127,955, and at Dahlonega to $123,310. The account of coinage in gold from mines in the U. States at the several Mints will stand, as near as we can arrive at it, as follows, viz:

Mint at Philadelphia,		$176,766
do.	Charlotte,	127,055
do.	Dahlonega,	123,310
do.	New Orleans,	000,000
		$427,131

Thus it will be perceived, that the whole amount of *domestic* gold coined during the last year was $427,131. If the coinage exhibited the precise amount of gold extracted from our mines, the foregoing statement would show that mining in the United States was a beggarly business. The amount coined falls no doubt vastly short of the amount obtained from the mines. We know that a very large amount is consumed by the Jewellers, and it is not improbable that a considerable amount is carried abroad. Of one thing I am very certain, that our mines are capable of producing an infinitely greater quantity, and that we do not extract from the ore one-half the gold it contains, from the want of experience and proper machinery. All that we require to remedy the defects is capital, and I am happy to have it in my power to state, that there is a strong probability of this desideratum being soon supplied, so far as the mines in the vicinity of Charlotte are concerned.

The discussion in the Senate upon the preemption bill has continued during the past week with increased interest, and the Senate Chamber has been crowded every day to overflowing.—Messrs. Southard, Tallmadge, Clay of Kentucky, Wright, Webster, Mangum and Calhoun, all enchained the attention of immense assemblages by the most powerful efforts of which the human genius is capable. Mr. Mangum was never more cogent and eloquent—indeed, public opinion, taking his speech as a whole, awards to it the palm over all others. This is high praise, but not adulation I assure you—I do not trust myself to give you my own opinion upon the subject, but merely communicate what others say, and that too of all parties. A passage at arms took place between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Mangum, which redounded greatly to the credit of our Senator.

The House of Representatives is still engaged in the discussion of the Treasury Note Bill. Mr. Wise made a three day's speech upon it, which has given some displeasure to our friends and great joy to the Loco Focos. Mr. Wise opposes any increase of the Tariff, the distribution of the Public Lands, and the call of an extra session. Mr. Wise's speech was distinguished for great ability. The Madisonian in speaking of this course says, "Mr. Wise is independent and independence is one of the privileges for which we contended in the late contest."

The Hon. John Hill, during the last session addressed a very indecent and vulgar letter to one of his constituents, which has been circulated among the members of Congress in printed form. I blush to think that any Representative of the good old North State should possess so little dignity, and know so little of the proprieties of civilized life, as to have written such a letter. It is universally condemned.

The Theatre in this place meets with but little encouragement. Indeed, all over the country Theatricals appear to be at a low ebb, and popular lectures upon scientific subjects are superceding them in public favor. The National Institution for the promotion of Science, which has recently been established in this city, enrolls among its members, most of the prominent men of the country. A series of gratuitous lectures are now in the course of being delivered by distinguished scholars from different parts of the Union. These lectures will doubtless be productive of much good. On Saturday evening last, I had the gratification of listening to Professor Hallowell of Alexandria. He delivered a very interesting and useful lecture upon vegetable Physiology and the uses of vegetables. In the course of his lecture he mentioned, that the most vital part of the tree was between the stem and the roots, and that the reason so few trees lived on being transplanted was, the unnatural depth at which they were usually buried. A tree should never be planted any deeper than its natural growth, and we should try to preserve, as much as possible, its original aspect, that is, place the bark that faced the south to the south, and let it have in all respects as near as possible the same exposure.

Great Britain has reduced the Emperor of China to terms. Many in England and this country, who speculated largely in tea upon the presumption of a protracted war, will be ruined. In Africa, Great Britain has been equally successful, and Mehemet Ali is now but little better than a British slave. Against what country her ambition will next direct her arms cannot be foreseen; but seeing her extending her conquests in every direction, and knowing that she persists in claiming a portion of our territory, we should put ourselves in a state of defence, so that in the event of her attacking us we may be prepared to teach her, as we have heretofore done, that it is vain for her to attempt to subdue a nation of freemen.

How does it happen that letters and papers from Charlotte do not reach this place under ten or twelve days?

Very respectfully, &c. &c. &c.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 30.

We are startled and amazed this morning, by news of the utmost importance, which has crept silently almost to our wharves, in a Packet Ship, only twenty-one days from Liverpool. Great Britain is crowned with successes in arms beyond what human ambition, it seems to me, could ever have dreamed of. I mourn not, though, if she bears her honors with humility. The sum and substance of the news is this:

The complete success in the objects of the British expedition to China.

The offer of the Emperor to treat with Admiral Elliot, either at Canton or Ningpo. The promise of an indemnity of three millions sterling, the island of Chusun to be held till it is paid. The disgrace of the High Commissioner Lin. A reported forcing of the Bocca Tigris, and attack upon Canton.

The Cabul and Afghanistin war is also terminated. Dost Mahommed, after another defeat, is in the hands of the British. The Beloochies beaten every where.—Khotal reoccupied by the British. In short, the British are omnipotent in India.

Nor has the British arms less success in Africa, for Mehemet Ali seems now but a British vassal.

Such news as this electrified London. Tories and Whigs unite in deifying the success of the Ministry—their *luck*, the Tories call it, their *genius*, the Whigs.—Never, though, was there such lucky administrator of Foreign Affairs as Lord Palmerston!

The effect upon the markets was electric too. Tea fell seven pence sterling per pound in a single day, which fall will save many as London, and take a million or millions from the pockets of importers in the United States. East India cotton also had a rise. The funds, of course, were delighted with such intelligence. There is no doubt tho', to speak more gravely upon the subject, that the settlement of the China question is of the first importance to secure steadiness in commercial affairs.—Long protracted and distant wars were of a nature to unsettle every thing.

Glorious Act.—The Baltimore Clipper states that a merchant of high standing, who has had several vessels built at Fell's Point, has collected the bills of the Franklin Bank (which recently failed in that city) from the workmen, which they had on hand when the Bank closed its doors, and exchanged them for good bills at par, thus shielding the hardworking mechanic from loss and inconvenience.

MARRIED

On the 4th instant, Mr. ISRAEL P. DAVIS, of Mecklenburg county, to Miss JANE, daughter of Col. Tho. W. Hoey, of Lancaster Dis. S. C.

DIED

In this county, on the 6th instant, Mrs. NANCY PARKS, wife of Mr. Robert B. Parks, in the 63d year of her age. Mrs. Parks was enjoying her usual good health and had partaken of her breakfast; at 8 o'clock she was attacked with a paralytic stroke and at 3 she was a corpse. She has left a husband and several children, besides many relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—FEBRUARY 3.

Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50	Feathers,	37½ a 40
do Apple,	40 a 42	Iron,	3 a 3½
Bacon,	8 a 12	Molasses,	27 a 30
Beeswax,	23 a 26	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	9½ a 12
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Leaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 10	Salt,	35 a
do Bagging,	20 a 25	do in sacks,	$2½ a 2½
Corn,	40 a 50	Wheat,	80 a 90
Flaxseed,	$1 10 a 1 15	Whiskey,	35 a 38
Flour,	$4½ a $5	Wool,	15 a 20

CHERAW—FEBRUARY 2.

Bacon,	8 a 12½	Iron,	$5½ a 6½
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	25 a 28½	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	33 a 40
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	8 a 11	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	40 a 50	Salt, in sacks,	$2½ a 2½
Flour,	$5½ a $6	do bushel,	87½ a $1
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tallow,	a 12½

COLUMBIA—FEBRUARY 4.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	62 a 70
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	10 a 12½	Iron, Swedes,	$6 a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 20	do English,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	9½ a 10½	Lard,	10 a 12
Mackerel,	$20 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	37½ a 45
Flour, country,	$6 a 7½	do. N. O.	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—JANUARY 30.

Bacon,	5 a 13	Lard,	10 a 12
Bagging, Hemp	20 a 27	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	00 a 00	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	7 a 11	do No. 3	8 a 9½
Cotton, upland	9½ a 9¾	Nails, cut,	00 a 00
Coffee,	9 a 12	Rice,	$2½ a $3 37½
Corn,	56 a 58	Salt, sacks,	$1½ a 00
Flour,	5¾ a 6½	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	00 a 00	do T. Island	00 a 00
do Swedes,	0 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 11
Molasses, Cuba	16 a 18	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	26 a 28	Peas,	45 a 60

☞ To the Whigs of Lincoln Mecklenburg & Cabarrus.

YOU are respectfully requested to attend at the Court House in Charlotte, on Tuesday of the Superior Court, (the 23d inst.) for the purpose of nominating some suitable person to represent our principles and interests in the next Congress of the United States.

MANY WHIGS.

Will the Whig Banner please copy.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of March.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON,
Principal.

Feb. 9, 1841. 122

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MRS. HAMPTON will open a School for the Tuition of Young Ladies on the Piano, on Monday the 17th instant. She will give lessons at her residence, nearly opposite the Female Academy, on the following terms:

Per Session of *five months*, in advance, $16
do. do. do. do. at end of Session, $20

As Mrs. H. has had considerable experience in Teaching, and pledges her untiring exertions to the improvement of her pupils, she hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

Charlotte, Feb. 11, 1841. 121

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has purchased the entire

Stock of Goods,

formerly owned by N. B. Taylor, and removed them to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Taylor, Harris & Co., which he offers at very reduced prices for Cash, or on short time to those who intend to pay promptly. He hopes by close attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage from the public at large.

W. S. PERRY.

Charlotte, Feb. 1, 1841. 121

NOTICE.

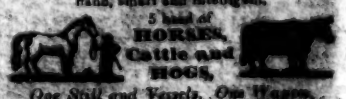
AS Trustee of Jonathan Dewese, dec'd., I will on Tuesday, the 2d day of March next, proceed to sell, at the late residence of said deceased, all the property specified in said deed of Trust, consisting of about 200 acres of Land, lying on the great road from Statesville to Charlotte, within 3 miles of Davidson College, and an excellent stand for a House of Entertainment,

—ALSO—

One Negro Boy,

from 20 to 25 years of age, a good field or house hand, smart and intelligent.

5 head of



HORSES, Cattle and HOGS,

One Still and Vessels, One Wagon, and other articles not necessary to mention. 12 months' credit will be given and bond and approved security required.

EDWIN TEMPLETON, *Trustee.*

Feb. 1, 1841. 122

Apprentices Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two Apprentices to the Printing Business. They will be boarded in his own family, and proper attention paid to their moral and intellectual, as well as mechanical improvement. Application should be made immediately.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, Feb. 11, 1841. 121

POETRY.

NO TEARS IN HEAVEN.

Watch, if our bark, o'er life's rough wave
By adverse winds be driven,
And howling tempest round us rave,
There are no tears in Heaven.

What, though affliction be our lot,
Our heart with anguish riven,
Still, never let it be forgot
There are no tears in Heaven.

If sweetest joys here vanish all,
And fade like hues at even;
Our brightest hopes like meteors fall!
There are no tears in Heaven.

The mourner sad, who drowned in grief,
Hath long in sorrow striven,
Shall find at last a sweet relief,
Tears wiped away in Heaven.

Then, God, our joy and rest shall be,
And sorrow far be driven;
And sin and death forever flee—
There are no tears in Heaven.

Then from the blooming tree of life,
The healing fruit is given;
There shall cease the painful strife—
There are no tears in Heaven.

PAY THE PRINTER.

TUNE—"LONG TIME AGO."

Here comes winter, here comes winter,
Storms of hail—and snow—and sleet—
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
Let him warm his hands and feet.

Here comes winter, here comes winter,
Whitening every hill and dale;
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
Send your money by the mail.

Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
All remember his just due,
In cold winter, in cold winter,
He wants cash as well as you.

Merry winter, merry winter
It will be if all do right:
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
Do the thing that is polite.

Happy winter, happy winter,
Hark the jingling of the bells:
To the Printer, to the Printer,
What sad tales their music tells:

Ah! poor Printer!—ah! poor printer;—
Your subscribers frolic all
In the winter, in the winter,
But never think of you at all!

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ The following short tale contains a moral which all, both old and young, would do well to bear in mind. There are too many who, being dissatisfied with their own spheres of life, are disposed to say with Peter Poke, when they see the rich, the fashionable, and the gay, apparently enjoying a superabundant share of fortunes smiles, "I wish I were he!" But after they have sported awhile in the sunshine of prosperity a "change comes over the spirit of their dream," and they sink to penury and want. Instead of repining, let us pursue the "even tenor of our way," and be contented with our own situation, and as much of happiness as falls to the lot of man will be ours. Contentment is the talisman that gives to life all its charms.

I WISH I WERE HE!

Being three pages in the Life of Peter Polk.

'I wish I were he!' said Peter Polk, as he saw the son of a rich neighbor riding gaily by, while Peter was trudging on foot. Peter at this period was about 10 years of age, a good boy, a tolerable scholar, of a kind, willing, and obliging disposition.—But Peter could scarcely look upon the superior comforts of those around him, without sometimes sighing that his own fortunes was so humble.

'Now,' thought Peter, 'how delightful it would be for me, instead of trudging three miles on foot to school, to ride pleasantly by on such a nice pony. I should not be tired when I got there, and could learn a great deal more.' With such thoughts Peter's head was filled as he trudged along. How he should love a dear little pony, and how he could ride it, and a thousand other such childish fancies, until he got quite sad and altogether dissatisfied with his lot.

'Oh, how I do wish I were he!' exclaimed Peter. At the same moment turning a sudden corner in the road, he discovered the young gentleman quite dead. The pony had run away with him. It had thrown him off, and in falling, he had fractured his skull and produced instant death. Surveying this sad spectacle, Peter seriously thought that he was better off as he was, and trudging the remainder of his walk for that and many other days without wishing for a pony.

'I wish I were he!' said Peter Polk, as at the age of 23 he left his friend and old schoolmate, Richard Jones.

They had both commenced business at the same time, about three years previously to this exclamation. Peter worked hard and indefatigably. He had a tolerable share of custom, and this had enabled him to furnish two rooms in exceeding comfortable style against the time he might find a rib to make his house complete. But Richard had far outstripped him. He had taken a whole house, and furnished it splendidly. He was always flush of money, and if any party of pleasure was proposed, Richard would form one and spend his cash freely, while if Peter went, which was very rarely, he was compelled to be exceedingly economical, which made him appear very mean. Peter could not make out how it was.—Richard did not seem to have so much business as he had, and most unquestionably he was not half so attentive.

It chanced that Peter had at one time a large order to execute; and requiring some cash to complete it, he proceeded to Richard, who advanced him fifty dollars on his note. He executed the order, got paid, and took up his hat to proceed to Richard to pay him.

'What a lucky fellow he is, cried Peter, 'to be able thus to serve an old school fellow. Oh, I wish I were he!'

Just as he uttered this exclamation a public officer entered and requested Peter to accompany him to the police office, stating that he had a warrant for his apprehension. Peter was thunderstruck. He had done no one wrong that he was aware of. In vain he asked upon what charge he was arrested. The officer was silent, and thus they proceeded together to the police.—Peter underwent a private examination as to where he got a £20 note which was proved to be a counterfeit and traced to him. Peter stated of Richard Jones, his friend. He was then more rigorously examined as to his connection with that individual, and he stated all he knew, how he had helped him, and how he added, 'I often wished I were he!

'Young man,' said the magistrate, 'I believe you. You shall now see the man whose situation you so much envy.'

Peter was now conducted along galleries and winding staircase to an isolated building which contained a long row of cells. Two doors securing one of these were unlocked, and Peter confronted its tenant—Richard Jones. He was one of a gang of forgers, and confessed to lending the identical bill to Peter which was traced to him. Peter, as he left the dreary abode of crime, thanked God heartily that he was not Richard Jones, and returned to his humble tenement with most heartfelt gratitude for all the blessings he possessed.

'I wished I were he!' exclaimed Peter two years after the last event. It seemed somehow or other that Peter's experience had gone for nought, and he could not get rid of his wishing. Yet he had perhaps more occasion to indulge in this 'wish' than at any former period. The occasion was this:

Peter had long been enamored of a very pretty and what was still better, of a very good girl, but some how or other he did not make much advance. He was always kindly received and warmly welcomed, and the young lady's brother, as well as her father and mother, were decidedly partial to him. Whether it was his modesty, or that he believed he was not beloved again, certain it is that he had never spoken of love, except with his eyes, and that delicious awkwardness so amusing to a disinterested spectator that always embarrasses a modest lover. It was thought, too, that Ann had returned his glance in kind, but he was too modest to perceive it, and as maidenly modesty could do no more, affairs were likely to remain in this way till both parties died, or what is more likely, till the lady got tired of waiting, when an incident occurred that caused the exclamation we have written down.

An excursion up the river were proposed, in which music and dancing were to be the features. Ann and her brother and several young men who visited the house were of the party, and Peter had anticipated much pleasure in going, but a job for an excellent customer, that was to be executed immediately, prevented his attendance. The following evening, he met one of the persons who had enjoyed the trip. He spoke in terms of ecstacy of the beauty of Ann—told how often he had danced with her, and how she had given him a flower, which he produced and kissed, and said he would keep forever for her sake.

Peter declared that it was false, with a spirit unusual for him; in the mean time he felt that it was true; but he hoped that the other would resent his words, that he might have the pleasure of giving him a good thrashing. The young man only laughed.

'I wish I were he!' sighed Peter, as he left the group.

The next day the young fellow came into Peter's store, and produced a letter written in a faint womanish looking hand and asked him triumphantly whether he would believe him then. The letter read thus:

'Dear Mr. Muggins—I have heard of the remarks you made about my flower, and of your expressions in regard to myself. I cannot see you alone in the day time, but if you will come this evening, and clap your hands three times under my chamber window, I will endeavor to reward you as you deserve. Excuse my not signing my name for fear of accident.'

Peter was thunderstruck. It was evident that Ann loved Muggins—there could be no doubt of it. Peter sighed and felt as if he could do no work, and as if he did not care whether he ever worked again or not. At an early hour he shut up his store and wandered out in a restless spirit determined to see the result of the interview.

He remembered that Ann's chamber window was at the back of the house.—What lover does not know the resting place of his mistress, and invoke blessings on her head—the faint illumination of its window tells her she is retiring to sleep, as he believes, under the especial guardianship of her sister angels. At the back of the house where was situated Ann's chamber window, was a long garden, at the bottom of which was a neat arbor, and in the middle a fish pond, which, in the moonlight, looked like a sheet of silver. 'It is very beautiful,' thought Peter, 'but it is nothing to me.'

Peter ensconced himself in the arbor, and about half an hour afterwards he saw cautiously entering the garden his rival. He was highly elated in anticipation of his coming happy interview.

'I wish I were he,' sighed Peter, as Muggins passed him and advanced under the window. 'I do wish I were he,' he again exclaimed, as the three taps were given.

Instantly the window was raised, and a voice exclaimed—'Is that you.'

'Yes, it is I, Muggins,' was the reply.

Peter felt as if heaven and earth were annihilated and chaos was come again.—When lo! from the window came no lady; but a *sack of flour*; with which the highly scented Mr. Muggins and his very best suit of dress black were literally covered. Before he could get the minute particles from his eyes, three stout fellows issued from the house, seized him and hurrying him along, plunged him head and ears into the fish pond.

'There, coxcomb, that is what you deserve,' cried a voice which Peter recognized to be Ann's brother's.

Muggins did not wait to hold conversation, but scrambled out, like a dog, with his tail between his legs, and scampered off at double quick time. Peter was astonished. It was inexplicable. He thought he must be dreaming. He was not the only astonished person. The ridiculous figure of the retreating Muggins excites the risible faculties of Ann's brother in such a degree that he could not stand but holding both his sides, reeled into the arbor and deposited himself in Peter's lap.

A mutual explanation ensued. Muggins had stolen the flower which Ann had dropped and supposed she had lost. Her brother had heard the impudent lying boast of the gift and had determined to be revenged. He wrote the note of appointment in a hand as much as possible like Ann's.—The result has been told. But the brother did not stop there,—he sounded Peter as to his affection for his sister, and heard, as he supposed, that it was unbounded. They entered the house together, and with sweet confusion when the brother remembered he had forgot something, and Ann and Peter were left alone together, Peter stammered in Ann's loving ears his long passion.

Peter became a happy husband, and never since those three sufficient warnings has he been known to wish himself any other person than his own proper self.

AN AMUSING SPECIMEN OF HUMANITY.

Whoever travels through any of the New England States, and twigs as he journeys, the eccentricities of some of the natives, cannot fail to be amused; and may if he choose, derive many new ideas in respect to etymology and the diversity of character.

Some years since an acquaintance of ours set out on horseback, from the eastern part of Massachusetts for the Green Mountains of Vermont. While traversing through the town of New Salem, his road led into a piece of woods, of some five miles in length, and long before he got out of which, he began to entertain doubts whether he should ever be blest with the sight of a human habitation; but as all things must have an end, so at last had the woods, and the nut brown house of a farmer greeted his vision. Near the road was a tall raw-boned, overgrown, lanthern-jawed boy, probably seventeen years of age, digging potatoes. He was a curious figure to behold. What was lacking in the length of his tow breeches, was amply made up for, behind; his suspenders appeared to be composed of birch bark, grape vine and sheep skin; and as for his hat, which was of a dingy white felt—poor thing! it had once seen better days; but now, alas! it was only the shadow of its glory. Whether the tempest of time had beaten the top in, or the lad's expanding genius had burst it out, was difficult to tell; at any rate it was missing—and through the aperture red hairs in abundance stood every way for Sunday. In short, he was one of the roughest specimens of domestic manufacture, that ever mortal beheld.—Our travelling friend, feeling an itching to scrape an acquaintance with the critter, drew up the reins of his horse, and began;

"Hallo, my good friend, can you inform me how far it is to the next house?"

Jonathan started up—leaned on his hoe handle, rested one foot on the grambrel of his sister leg, and replied:

"Hullo yourself! how'd dew? well, I jess can. Taint near so far ow as it use to be afore they cut the woods away—then 'twas generally reckon'd four miles, but now the sun shrivels up the road, and it don't make mor'n tew. The first house you come tew, though is a barn, and the next is a hay-stack; but old Hoskin's house is on beyant. You'll be sure to meet his gals long afore you get there; tarnal rompin critters, they plague our folks mor'n a little. His sheep git in our pastor every day, and his gals in our orchard. Dad sets the dog arter the sheep, and me arter the gals, and the way he makes the wool and I the petticoats fly, is a sin to sunkes."

"I see you are inclined to be facetious, young man, pray tell me how it happens that one of your legs is shorter than the other?"

"I never 'lows any body to meddle with my grass tanglers, mister; but seein it's you, I'll tell ye. I was born so at my tickler request, so that when I hold the plough, I can go with one foot in the furrer, and tother on the land, and not lop over: besides its very convenient when I mow round a hill side."

"Very good, indeed—how do your potatoes come out this year?"

"They don't come out at all; I digs 'em out; and there's an everlastin snarl on 'em in each hill."

"But they are small I perceive."

"Yees, I know it—you see we planted some whappin blue noses over in that ere patch there, and they flourished so all fired-ly that these ere stopped growin' just out of spite; cause they know'd they couldn't begin to keep up."

"You appear to be pretty smart, and I should think you could afford a better hat than the one you wear."

"The looks aint nothin'; its all in the behaviour. This ere hat was my Sunday-go-to-meetin hat. I've got a better one to hum, but I don't dig taters in it no how."

"You have been in these parts some time I should guess?"

"I guess so tew. I was born'd and got my brot'io up in that ere house, but my native place is down in Pordunk."

"Then you say it is about three and a half miles to the next house?"

"Yes sir, 'twas a spell ago, and I don't believe its grow'd much shorter since."

"Much obliged. Good bye."

"Good bye to ye, that's a darn'd slick mare of yourn."

There reader; there is a *Jonathan* for you of the first water. You don't find his equal every where.

A Pun.—A gentleman some time since was showing his farm to a friend, and at the same time extolling its fertility. These commendations had scarcely been finished before they came to sight of a piece of land upon which was a copious growth of cold field pines—"You need not trouble yourself," said the other, "I can now judge for myself, for I see that your land is so poor that it is actually re-pining."

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Farmer's Gazette.

DEAR SIR:—Having read a piece in the Gazette headed "Profits of Manure," three or four weeks ago, showing the value of Manure for making cotton, I have concluded to give you another instance. But I am a very poor scholar and not accustomed to write for the public. If you publish this, please correct the errors of composition.—The instance to which I refer is that of a planter in the Pee Dee country, with whose manner of planting I first became acquainted in 1834. He planted that year 155 acres, and manured 25 or 38. He gathered 80,000 pounds of seed cotton. At the close of that year, he determined to make more manure than he had hitherto done, and for that purpose took three old negroes for little value for any thing else. But his manure being all put on his corn land he made, in 1835, only 65,000 pounds of seed cotton. The number of acres planted was 147. In 1836 he planted 135 acres in cotton (20 less than in 1834) manured 80 acres, and made 82,000 pounds of seed cotton, (2000 more than in 1834.) The same year he manured 25 acres of corn land. In 1837 he planted in cotton 170 acres, of which he manured only 33 acres, putting his manure on the corn land. On the 33 acres manured, he made 29,680 pounds. Finding that his manured land planted in cotton do so well in 1837, he determined in 1838 to plant no more than he could manure. He, that year, manured and planted 133 acres; from which he gathered 106,452 pounds of seed cotton. In 1839 he planted 125 acres, manured yearly all, and made 106,587 pounds of seed cotton. The present year, [1840,] he planted 123 acres; manured the whole; product 91,401 pounds seed cotton. Notwithstanding that the past has been a very unfavorable season for cotton, and a part of a field which had been planted in cotton three years in succession, produced 1000 pounds to the acre. AN EYE WITNESS.

Dec. 26, 1840.

We thank "An Eye Witness" for his communication. Cannot others follow the example? Facts like those stated by him, must exert an influence for good upon *old fashioned* farmers and planters, who cannot *spare time* to make manure. Why do such men spare time to hoe their cotton or thin it? Because, they reply, they thereby make more cotton than they could by employing the same labor at the same time in any other way. Well, if they can make more cotton by bestowing part of their labor upon making and spreading manure, than by employing it in any other way, why not do so?—*Ed.*

From the Southern Cultivator.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN FATTENING HOGS.

MAURY COUNTY, Tenn., March 23.

MR. CLAYTON:—It is manifest to every body that there is a great lack of economy in the wasteful manner we commonly feed our stock in Tennessee. I am satisfied that no one is more guilty in this respect than I am myself. I believe, with a little trouble and trifling expense, we might save full one half the provision we feed to our stock every winter. In these hard times that would help very much to get us out of our embarrassments.

So fully was I convinced of this that I determined the past winter to try to make an improvement in feeding my fattening hogs. My practice heretofore was like my neighbors generally, and I believe almost every person in Tennessee fatten their hogs in the same way. I usually put my hogs up in a small lot with water in it, and throw them as much raw corn in the ear as they will eat. This with a little salt now and then, is all they get, and in the course of six weeks or two months they are regarded as in good pork order, and ready for the knife. The last fall my hogs were put in the usual way in September. The number I do not now recollect. But I observed particularly the amount of corn they consumed each day. They were fed by throwing the corn to them raw in the ear. The corn was carried in a large cotton basket, which I suppose would hold about two bushels.—This nice mess full was given them every day. It was about as much as they would eat. I had previously engaged Col. D. Looney to have some large kettles cast at his furnace in Wayne, of the size and dimensions that would accomplish the objects I had in view. My design was to boil all the corn I gave my hogs, and by having the kettle of suitable dimensions, to use it to scald them in when killed, instead of a trough or hogshead. The kettles were not ready until I had fed my hogs some time. I at length got one put in a very simple furnace, which did not take thirty minutes to construct; and from that time until my hogs were killed, they were fed three times a day on corn well boiled. The corn was taken to the kettle in the same basket and put in it until it was full, the kettle then filled with water and a fire kindled under it. This was sufficient. If at night, it would be well cooked by morning; and if in the morning, it would be ready by the middle of the day. One not accustomed to it would be surprised to see how little fuel was necessary. A billet not larger than a common fence rail was entirely sufficient to cook one mess. When the kettle was emptied it was immediately filled as before, and a small armful of any wood was sufficient to cook it suitably by the next feeding time. In this way it required but six baskets full in the day. Before I got the kettle it required three. Here was a clear saving of thirty three and a third per cent. If one should have a lot of hogs that would ordinarily consume in fattening one hundred and fifty barrels when fed raw, he would save by the process of boiling, fifty barrels, which would twice over pay the price of the kettle. Mine, I believe, cost twenty five dollars. Had I got it when I first fed my hogs, I am certain it would have saved fifty barrels of corn.

At killing time the kettle was a great convenience. Its oblong form makes it very suitable to scald in. Formerly the preparation for killing was a great trouble.—We would make a large heap and put on it many rocks, and after it had burnt so as to heat them, they were put in a hogshead of water to heat it—and after they were removed the water was ready for scalding.—All this took much time, and was a great trouble. Now, with the kettle, quite a small fire is sufficient, and when once heated it can be kept in a good scalding condition throughout the whole day; you have nothing to do but to make the water boil, and then put in the hog, and in a few minutes, it can be taken out, and you may put in another, and so on until you are done.—There is no necessity for delay. Keep the fire constantly burning, and as you can kill you can scald. This I found to be a great saving of time and trouble, and a sufficient reason of itself to justify the purchase of a kettle.

After my hogs were slaughtered the kettle still continued to be of great use. It is excellent to prepare food in for milk cows and any other stock that are fed on corn.

I have often heard it said that one fact is better than many theories. Here then is a fact. I have tried it, and saved precisely one-third of corn; more than enough the first winter to pay the cost. If any one should doubt it, I would advise him first to try it, and I am sure he will then believe.

WILL. E. KENNEDY.

SALT FOR ANIMALS.

The importance of furnishing salt to domestic animals, does not appear to be sufficiently understood. Though all are aware of the avidity with which animals eat it when given them, there are many who scarcely salt their animals through the season. Now it is evident that animals should have it at all times at their command.—They will never eat more than is good for them, and it is essential to their health and comfort. The quantity allowed in Spain for 1500 sheep, is twenty-five quintals—probably twice the amount the same number usually get in this country; and this quantity is consumed by them in about five months, they getting little in the winter or while journeying to and from their mountain pasture. Lord Somerville allowed a ton of salt to a thousand sheep, and found they consumed the most in the spring and fall, and at these seasons it was probably most useful to them as security against disease. Of its value for animals in a medicinal point of view, the following fact, stated by the celebrated Curwen, must be deemed decisive:—

"Before I commenced giving my cattle salt, my farrier's bill averaged 58 pounds per annum, (or more than two hundred and fifty dollars,) and since I have used salt, I have never paid in any one year over five shillings."

Where cattle have access to sheds, troughs with a constant supply of salt in them, should be kept for their use. Where they must be salted in the fields, troughs should be placed, and salt supplied frequently. There will, in exposed troughs, always be more or less wasted from rain, but that should not prevent a supply. It has been found an excellent practice where sheep alone come to the troughs, to put a little tar on the bottom and sprinkle the salt upon it. In this way a small portion of the tar is taken with the salt, and is not only found conducive to health, but rubbed in this way over the nose serves to prevent the attacks of the Estrus ovis or sheep fly. —*Alb. Cul.*

Facts for Farmers to remember.—Grass, buckwheat, hemp, and bulbous roots, are the only crops that may be continued even two years in succession, on the same land, without injuring the soil. The nourishment required for some plants does not impoverish the earth for the production of others. Manure should be applied, for the production of any crop, sufficient to leave the land in as good condition as it was found. The best soil may be rendered barren by bad tillage; and the barren may be reclaimed by good culture. Manure and good culture are sure of more than repaying for their requisite toil and expense. A good farmer has a regular plan of succession for crops, on all parts of his farm that are fit for the plough. Every farmer should carefully study the nature of the soil he tills. Carting clay on to a sandy soil, and sand to a clayey, in autumn, will greatly improve both.

Remedy for Burns.—Take soot from a chimney where wood is burnt, rub it fine, and mix one part soot to three parts, or nearly so, of hog's lard, fresh butter, or any kind of fresh grease, that is not salted; spread this on linen or muslin, or on any cotton cloth, for easier and more perfect adaptation. In very extensive burns or scalds, the cloth should be torn into strips before putting over the scald. Let the remedy be freely applied, so as to perfectly cover all the burnt part. No other application is required until the patient is well, except to apply fresh applications of the soot and lard, &c. In steamboat explosions, or railroad accidents, this remedy can in nearly all cases be at once applied, and if done many valuable lives will be saved, and a vast amount of suffering alleviated.—*Phil. Saturday Courier.*

THE BACK LOG.

An honest New England farmer, who had repeatedly missed wood from his pile, resolved to watch one night, with a view to the discovery of the thief. Soon after the usual hour for returning, he saw one of his near neighbors approach the wood pile, help himself to a large armful of ordinary sticks, and depart for his house. The farmer took on his shoulder one of the largest sticks he could find, and followed his neighbor, whom he overtook at his own door, where he had just laid down his plunder, throwing down the log, exclaimed, "there! you confounded fool! I hope you did'nt expect to make a good fire without a back log." That fellow did'nt steal much more of his wood—we guess.

PERFUMERIES,
WINES and SPIRITS,
for Medical Uses,
VARNISHES, &c. &c.
ever offered in this market. Also, most superior
Cheroot Tobacco,
all of which he will sell low for CASH or on short credit. All ORDERS from a distance promptly attended to and carefully packed by
His Stock is now almost entirely fresh and warranted genuine.
Aug. 11, 1840. 48tf

Competition is the "LIFE" of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the
Coach Making Business
in the town of Charlotte, and as many persons execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and number well SEASONED, he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, his Work shall not be excelled in point of elegance, beauty or durability.
All REPAIRING done in the best style and the shortest notice.
His SHOP will be found one door Eastward of Mr. Bonner's dwelling house.
CHARLES OVERMAN.
Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 13tf

ENCOURAGE
HOME MANUFACTURES

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the
Manufacturing of Carriages,
and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and fashionable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.
April 10, 1840. 40tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the well known Jack NAPOLEON, imported from France three years ago. He has been in my possession between two and three years, and I can say without the fear of contradiction, that his Colts, for size and form, cannot be surpassed by any in the State. A reasonable credit will be given, or good notes taken in payment.
WM. E. McELL.
Dec. 22, 1840. 13tf

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are tendered for their use to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and in doing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.
The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves to diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the walls of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave the collected masses behind so as to produce inward costiveness, with all its train of evils, or reliefs diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the secretory organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly sustains the banner of health in the blooming cheek.
Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Illtemper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and numerous other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.
MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This book pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons making health. It treats upon prevention of diseases, and the means thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.
These Valuable Medicines are for sale by
T. J. HOLTON.
Charlotte, N. C.